

be erected to the memory of the late E. J. Rea, who for many years was a conspicuous figure in labor chicles in the city The monument when completed, it is said, will be the first ever mised in this country to perpetuate the memory of a workman, simply because he was a

Mr. Ren was a member of the Eccentific Association of Steam Engineers, which organization was connected with the order of the Knights of Labor, and affiliaated with District Assembly, No. 66. It was also represented in the local Federa tion of Labor, and to these bodies as much as to his own organization the honor of erecting the monument will belong. The proposition of thus testifying their appreciation for the efforts of Mr. Rea in behalf of the advancement of the interests of the members of his craft and the wage-corners of the District in general, originated, however, with the members of hisown organization, and while receiving a substantial aid from the central bodies with which he was connected, it is the persistent efforts of the Eccentric Associatron of Engineers to which the successful termination of this worthy enterprise

will belong. The idea of in some way appropriately perpetuating the memory of their departed brother audeo-worker was first entertained by the members of the Eccentric Engineers very shortly after his death, which ocmered a little more than a year ago. Differences in the ranks of local organized later, which finally resulted in a division of their forces, settled the way by which the funds necessary for the accompitationent of this purpose should be gained. The trade unionists who had split off from the local Federation of Labor organized and determined to celebrate Labor Day, the first Monday in September with a street parade. To avoid any public demonstration of the breach in the ranks of organized labor it is said that the members of the old central bodies (District Assembly No. 66, K. of L., and the local Federation) decided not to parade. It was then the Engineers suggested a pic mic to Marshall Ball for the benefit of the Res fund, and invited all the local labor testies affiliated with District Assembly. No. 66, and the Federation of Labor to join with them and thus con-tribute to the worthy cause. The invitation was generally accepted, the members of the several organizations turned out in full force, and the result was one of the largest, if not the very largest, excursion peason which went down the river last

It was altin all a most delightful occasion ost enjoyable outing for the members of organized labor and their friends and also an excellent opportunity to contribute to the noble object, the acit of which nearly every wor man in that ity took an individual pride.

Edward Junes Rea was born at Newburn, N. C., in 1859, and was about thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death When quite a routh be ran away from bome and went to sea. Not liking this life as well as bethought he would, he changed his coute, as it were, and while sticking to the water determined to keep near the shore, so tookto riverboating." During his "knock ing about" he learned the engineers' trade, at which he became very proficient. After visiting nearly all the ports on the Atlantic finally not into the Norfolk wharf, at the ago and has remained here since. Very the order of the Knights of Labor, and by his ability and earnestness in reference to all matters calculated to better the condition of his fellow workness, soon took a prominent place among the local labor

As soon as Mr. Ren was sent to the Dis trict Assembly and Local Federation as a intelligence placed him in the front rank of those fighting for the alleviation of the toiling masses of the country. He was immediately placed on the legislative committees of both bodies, and from that time until his death made a straightforward, earnest, intelligent fight for the betterment of the condition of the laboring classes, not only in the District of Column bia, but the whole country. The first mat ter in which Mr. Rea took a firm stand was the inauguration of the eight-hou working day for all employes of the Gov ernrornt, especially those employes or the public work in the District. Several times he and his colleagues appeared by fore the District Committee to urge the adoption of the system. Time and time ngain their efforts proved unsuccessful, but they persisted, until finally the committee, unable longer to combat the logiof the arguments put forward by the labor leaders, recommended the passage of the act making eight hours a full day's workon all Government work.

And the matter in which Mr. Rea took a foremost, in fact, the leading part, was the adoption of the licensing of all steam engineers in the District of Columbia. Re fore the passage of this law any one who had the strength and hardibood to pull open the throttle of a steam engine was eligible for employment as an engineer So long as the applicant was willing to risk his own and the life of others, to say nothing of the possibility of destruction to property, he was entitled to a trial. The present law, however, prolabits the taking of such rsiks, either by the workman or his employer, thus throw ing a safeguard around both life and property. In other ways the bill was considered excellent legislation; it necessitat ed a higher degree of proficiency in the knowledge of steam engineering, and also had the effect of increasing the of competent workmen more than 50 per

In his efforts to have this law enacted Mr. Rea was ably seconded by Mr. A. M. Lawson, the present master workman of Bustrict Assembly, No. 66, Knights of Labor, Mr. John Watts, now chief ergineer at the Treasury Department, William Andrews, who holds a like position at the navy yard, and Mr. George Waters,

Perhaps the greatest fight which Mr. Rea took part in for the benefit of all classes and conditions of people in Wash-Ington, and In connection with which he is best remembered, was his opposition to the issuing of \$7,500,000 in bonds for the extension of streets. In behalf of the laboring people of the District, repre ith others, the District Assen bly of Kulghts of Labor and the local Federation, he appeared before the Conmissioners in opposition to the project It is said that on that occasion he made a logical and forcible argument. Commission er Truesdell, it is said, by Mr. Rea's friends, recognized that he was a dangerous man, and made an effort to have him dismissed

from the position he then held. Mr. Truesdell's efforts in this line were unsuccessful, but unfortunately soon after death claimed its own, and after a brief Hiness extending over only a week Mr. Rea passed quietly away. An incident in ection with the death of Mr. Rea which makes it doubly sad is that in

a few hours after he breathed his tast his devoted and beloved wife, who had faithfully and tenderly nursed him, also passed away and was laid to rest with him in Congressional Cemetery on February 13,

1896. The funeral expenses of both Mr. Rea and his wife were borne by the Eccentric Association of Engineers.

The memorial which it is intended to rect to Mr. Rea will consist of a broken shaft of rough stone, elevated on a tase sub-base. The column will be natural stone with marginal corners, and will be placed at the head of his grave which is in the east-central part of the

Only one side of the base will be polished and on this will be the following simple in-scription, testifying the gratitude and esteem of the members of the labor organ-izations with which the deceased was affilliated: "Erected by D. A., No. 66, K. of L; Federation of Labor, and Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers, in memory

This monument, when erected, it is claimed, will be the first testimonial of this kind ever erected in recognition of the worth of a member of organized labor by his brother members. The only near approach to this was in the case of Uriah Stephens, the father of the order of Knights of Labor, who gave his whole life to the uptifting of his fellow-workmen. After his death the order, of which for many years he was theleader and moving spirit bought, at a cost of \$30,000, a hand-some residence in Philadelphia, which it presented to his

AN OSSIANIC KAISER.

William II of Germany and His Be lief in Himself.

Europe is suffering just now from the individuality, rather than from the policy an Emperor. He is displaying a character with which it is most difficult for diplomatists to deal, and which is not entirely consistent with his earlier career. The habit of roling and the success, in internal affairs has so far distinguished his reign, have developed the Emperor's peculiarities in a most marked degree. He had always a sufficient belief in himself, as he showed in his dismissal of Prince Bisharck, but of late this belief has become exaggerated into a confidence scarcely to be distinguished from preoption. He seems capable of thanking God for a great harvest and sending Him the Order of the Red Eaglein acknowledgment. Even his own subjects, who were at first disposed by tradition and habit of mind to welcome another "strong" Hohenzellern, now shake their heads and lament that their Kaiser, who is also their commander-in-chief, acts so completely under the influence of his own will. They never know what he will do tomorrow. There is no ruling statesman now visible in Germany, for the chancellor is old and deferential, the minister of war accepts instead of advising orders, the finance minister (Dr. Miquel) is a highly intelligent, exceptionally intelligent, in-strument of his majesty, and Baron Von Marschall, as recent trials proved, though able and fairly trusted, has to contend against many adverse influences. The Enperor is all in all, he is more determined than ever to play the first role in the political drawa, and as his claim is entirely acknowledged within his own adominions, where to speak lightly of his majesty now involves a sort of civil death, ne extends it to all Europe, and indeed to all the world. It is to be "lord" of a "world-wide empire" that the Emperor demands or threatens to demand from his Parliament such vast additions to the Naturally, holding such a position, 11s calousy of Great Britam, the only world-

wide power, has grown excessive, over mastering a personal liking for England and the English court, and, naturally also, revo bitionary ideas, which are floating about in a half-developed way all through Germany appear to him almost impleties. "The Revolution" is to William II what "clericallsm" is to many French radicals-he enemy. It is his business, be thinks, as the first of Kings, to protect the rights of sovereigns, though he is an Emperor bemuse his grandfather crushed dynastics. ne of them older than his own, by the half dozen, and he cannot bear to see the "sovereign rights" even of a Sultan of Tur-key interfered with. Suppose Abd-ul-Hamid own subjects, and were almost in rebellion is that any reason why he should lose without a war the right of garnisoning his own dominions? His dignity must at all events be preserved, and those who have affronted it by invading Crete must be bu ciliated, even if they are not punished They are close relatives of the Emperor. but that is an additional reason for giving an example to the world, for have they not been false to their order in invading, from motives which at bottom are democratic sacred sovereign rights? The King of Greece is not a King in William II eyes. but a mere Garibaldian, who is dailying with the revolution, and even advancing its favorite idea, the right of nationalities as an excuse for democratic action. Let him abdicate if he will, but let Germany naintain the principle that Kings must govern unthreatened from without. In no case must the revolution triumph. It is, as he told his Brandenburgers a few days ago, in a speech which reads as if it had been attered by a crowned Ossian of Tory convictions, "the disease which all Ger-mans must combat by all means in their nower, the disease which not only infects the nation, but also seeks to undermine the life of the family, jes, to undermine the holiest thing we Germans know- the position of woman.

Elect a Prince indeed! Not while I am an Emperor. As Austria could not break away from Germany, it seemed for a mo ment as if nothing could be done, and even at the last the gowers were compelled to yield these dangerous points; dangerous they rouse the pride of tirecks, rather than dispute any longer with a sovereign who would listen to nothing but his own ideas, and who, under stress of those ideas, was drawing rapidly toward Russia, the ultimate and inexotable for of revolutions. They are not the ideas of the rest of Europe: they are contrary to the ideas of England and France; and to find a great monarch professing them when they are inconvenient reduces diplomatistto sad perplexity. They feel like the seniors of a household when a junior member, perhaps the heir, takes the hit in his teeth, declares that he would rather die than take interest for money, or maintains that to own land is to plunde the community. Reasoning is out of the question, and they can only fall back and mutter hopes that ideas so wild, so incoherent and so disastrously opposed to "advice" may not indicate some local

disturbance of the brain. The self-confidence, jealousy, and Ossianic ways of the Emperor are not the less difficult to manage because there may be below them or behind them solid arguments from self-interest. There was such an argument also when the celebrated tele gram was dispatched to President Kruger. It is the specialty of his German Majesty that while the method of his action is constantly dictated by qualities which he has allowed to grow too strong for him, the action itself is based on what he conceived to be his interest and that of his country He not only wishes for peace, but is, we conceive, especially disgusted at the idea of war breaking on tupon the Eastern question. which, however it may be solved, can, as Prince Bismarck once observed, offer no temptation to Germany. It is one of the se rious perplexities of the partition of Turkey

out the share in the spoil and in the labo which would be acceptable to the German empire. The share of every other power, even Italy, could be described almost to a square mile; but there is nothing which would suit the German empire, either as colony or dependency or province, If the Ottoman ceases to reign, there is nothing for Berlin, and, therefore, says the master of Berlin, let the Ottoman go on reigning.

A monarch who is imbued with ideas like these, so imbued with them that he ceases to argue and expresses himself in dithyrambs, and who also commands an army supposed to be the strongest in Europe, is of necessity a most uncomfortable factor in European diplomacy. You can not discuss politics with a man who is singing. and the speech we have quoted is really a song of buttle-not without a Tyrtaean note in it, too-against the revolution and the royal family of Greece as fosterers of the same. It would not have been difficult if the Emperor had been a man like his grandfather, who subordinated himself to his policy, to arrange the Cretan difficulty by a few reasonable concession to Greek pride. The Greeks would have accepted the autonomy of Crete with cordiality, if only the Prince had been left to popular election and the suzerainty modified by a special flag, and the Turkish troops withdrawn at the same moment as the Greek; but those were precisely the concessions which William II could not bring himself to make. The Sultan was a sovereign, and sovereigns are entitled to garrison their dominions, so do not talk of withdrawing Turkish troops. Greece must go first, that is flat, because Greece has broken rules. She shall have no concera with Crete, whatever happens, even as an autonomous province, for else she would profit by misdoing; while as to an election of a Prince, that is the favorite device of every revolutionist.

What does it matter except to his subjects, how he reigns? Germany, if Turkey went to pieces and were quietly distributed, must seek her "compensation on her own frontiers that is, either in Denmark, which is a Russian protecto rate, or in Austria, which resigns nothing except under stress of defat, or in Holland, which would rather be anything in the world than a state of the German Empire The war, if it came, would be a great one, vet at its end there would be nothing to be gained supposing the war to be successful wherefore let there be no war, even if it to sink the Greek fleet and occupy the Piracus.

That is sound policy from the German poin of view, even if it is cynically selfish, and it is this self conscio strary will, all displayed with a certain force and felicity of expression, which makes William II so much more interesting than the majority of sovereigns indeed, we think we could indicate on or wo, especially in the literary class; but there is no other sitting on a lofty throne with millions below who at a signal will hurl themselves upon the enemy he points out. A monarch who, being a Christian and a European, can like the Sultan, because he also is a monarch, who will set the world on fire rather than not humiliate a relative because he has transgressed nternational etiquettes, and who, being himself the product of a national uprising, an say in the face of Europe that his one work is to combat the revolution, iswell, is at all events a figure strange nough and separate enough to draw the yes of mankind. There is no one in Europe except the King of Pressia in the least like the German Emperor. The

Taking Down Mrs. Carter.

"Speaking of experiences," said a young nation in Brooklyn, at an afternoon tea I can tell a queer one When I went from New York to Virginia to teach a public school in a small cross roads town I found the people very religious and sincere, while burch, though, because everybody was xpected to go. One of the regular attendnts was a sort of ball lawyer, half farmer was no more religiously inclined that I was, and we became firm friends, through our mutual sense of hunsor. The one clured was presided over by a worthy couple by that I mean that the pastor, Rev. Mr. Carter did evangelical work in teaching the Bible class. She had an air of omnissence that was delightful, but it irritated my farmer-lawyer friend, so one day he ame to me and said

'I'll give you a calf if you will take own the Rev. Mrs. Carter. "What can you mean?" I said. 'Pm

" Never mind,' he said, 'fust join ou unday-school class and take her down. Well, I formed the class. The lesser for he day was the account of the walking of the three men in the fiery furnace. We were treated to a long lecture by our teacher on the beauties of the triumph of faith, and as she stopped for want of breath my farme friend, who sat behind me, gave me a nudge and said:

'Now's your time, take her down "I braced up and said: But Mrs. Carter, haven't you heard the latest scientific teaching about that oc-

low believed those three men wore com-

plete suits of asbestos? "It was not likely that the good woman had ever heard of the substance, but she was not to be caught napping, so she re

'Why-er-yes, I think so.' "The lesson was brought to a sudden lose. The next Sunday we knew that the latest teaching of science had been carnestic scussed by the pastor and his wife, for the Rev. Mr. Carter proceeded to preach a sermon an hour long on the sinfulness of

nodern science. I gotthe calf."-New York

Pickings in the West.

The Indianapolis News calls attention to the fact that "Harry Owens, of Clayton, Ind., picked 256 hens the other day in four nours. He also picked a goose in forty seconds." In Cleveland the other night a tramp picked two roosters in one minute and for doing so received forty buckshit, a column of advertising and a funeral. -Chicago Times-Herald

But Why Should It Be Grabbed? A Boston paper says: "Spring is here at last. A butterfly was caught at the South End yesterday." This may be the proper way to catch a butterfly, but when you grab a wasp it is better to catch it about the middle, shifting northwesterly toward the head -Chicago Times-Herald

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, KERNAN & RIFE, MADRIET EASTER WEEK SPECIAL MORDAY MATTINEE.
Regular Wednesday and Saturday Mats.
SNAP SHOTS AT OPERA BY The Barton-Key Kodak Comic Opera and Vaudeville Co. In the Operettas

Rose of Auvergne, Charity Begins at Home, and The Spectre Knight, Presented by a strong cast, including Miss Edith Howe, Miss Du Fres, Messrs Fred Frest, Campbell and Crane. Mr. Watty Hydes, Musical Director.

GEORGE K. FORTESCUF, orted by Walter Howe, in the 1-act THE GIRL FROM HOBOKEN, Miss Louise Hamilton, assisted by Mr. Burt Clark, in a musical Ta-ra-ra, in one octave,

A FAKIR'S CINCH, Regular Frices—15, 23, 50 and 75c.
All Seats Couponed.
Note—A good seat on first floor for 25 cuts. Seats in box \$1.00.



Katherine and her sister gave an Easter spread the other day. They are both boarding-school girls, and the word spread is used advisedly. It is a species of enter tainment which is not a luncheon, nor dinner, nor a tea, nor a kettledrum, nor a picnic. In its crude form it is the cause of headaches and indigestion. In its re-fined form it is a delight.

The spread was given to half a dozen girls, that is, they were all under thirty; and it was made possibly by the fact that Katherine rents two rooms and keeps louse in them. She may therefor many things impossible in the average boardinghouse. The guests dropped in one by one, after

4 o'clock, and took up various comfortable

ositions on the sofa and the ottomans, in easy-chairs, and on sundry cushions scuttered about. Somebody had been in to bring a guitar, and the sound of college songs and popular inclones was soon heard in the land. Presently the spread began. The boarding school girl never waits very long for this. It is the principal business of the day in her opinion, and should be attended to with unwearied mind. It was all in brown and yellow, and the daffedlis which filled the wases all about the room, and the yellow draperies which had been put up here and there for the occasion, were a fit setting for the daintiness of it. First came cranges, served on pretty plates, with yellow Japanese napkins to match. Brown bread and slices of turkey were the substantials, and the yellowest of custards and the brownest of colate cakes followed these. Of course pickles and olives were there, and also fried oysters, brought home in a box. Then a small screen in one corner was moved. and a small table appeared, on which the centerplece, and on each side was a shallow basket covered with fulls of yel-low crepe paper, and filled, one with macarooms, lady-fingers and other small cakes, the other with mixed nuts. These were served with coffee and whipped cream the latter in the thir cups of which ever

girl nowadays has a store.
Last of all, small baskets were hands about, on whose construction the girls had spent one whole evening. The little paper shells, which you can buy for 2 cents each at a confectioner's, were the foundation. There were covered with yellow crope paper, a double full being made around the top. A handle of stiff paper was wound with more of the yellow stuff, and the baskets filled with chocolates. While the candy was being eaten, small cardles were lighted here and there in the soft gloom which pervaded the room, tell the party broke up, not very late in It was an informal entertainment, bu

it was a success. The unconventionality and gayety of it all made it charming Kate and Bertha cannot give formal innehes and dinners, but they keep open house every Saturday afternoon after 4 o'clock, and somehow or other many of their friends have gotten into the habit of dropping in. There is always tea, prewed on the little 5 o'clock spirit lamp There are always cakes, and now and then some especial treat from somebody's home ox. One day the little girl from Vermont, who lives on the floor below, re eived from her father's sugar orchard thirty-pound tub of maple sugar. It was the real maple Sugar, unschilterated with West India molarace or hast year's product. That night there was a 'tub party," as Molly called it, in the room of Katherine and Bertha. Molly brought her maple sugar upstairs, set it in the middle of the floor, and gave each of laughing crowd of half a dozen girls imp laboriously carved from the mid-

Meanwhile a small stewpan was simmer ng on the stove, and when the girls wer tired of the solid sugar they were treated to "maple wax." Did you ever eat maple wax? Probably not, unless you have live sugar-making town. It is made by melting the sugar in water, so that syrup is formed. In the process of sugar-making, of course, the maple wax is made while boiling down sap. When the syrup is not quite as thick as molasses candy is at the stage where it is fit to be pulled, it is ladled out with a spoon and spread. a spoonful at a time, upon a snowbank a spoonth at a time, apon a showbank.

Chopped ice will do if there is no show bank within reach. The syrup should be allowed to drip from the spoon, a little at a time, all over the surface of the snow, or the ice. The result will be a delicious article, something like a honeycomb con posed of honey, waxy, tender, and melting in the mouth. Try it and see.

"There are people in Vermont," said offic, "who make their coffee with maple-sap instead of water, so that it i westened in the making."

"Is it good?" asked the girls. They seem to like it," said Molly Once, when I was a little girl, I made a mistake which gave us a new idea in cooking. You know, in the sugar season we always had a great deal of the say in the house, and it is almost colorless One day I filled up the ten-kettle with it by mistake. Mother was baking beans that day, and there was no molasses in the house, and it just happened that some of the sap in the teakettle got into the beans. It was so good that we always used it after that; but I found out the mustake I had made when I went to wash the dishes. The water in the kettle was maple syrup by that time."

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NEXT WEEK SPECIAL!! Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater Stock Company Every evening beginning Monday, April 26 Saturday Matinee, "THE FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE," Thursday Matinee, by special request, "THE MAYFLOWER." WEDNESDAY MATINEE, APRIL 21.

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at Droop's.

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Prof. JULIAN H. RHODES, violinist.
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